

Edge and George Gould denied these stories. Later they seemed to think favorably of the idea, and the change in their tone was so marked that it was considerably expected that at the last meeting of the directors of the elevated, which was held last month, some proposition would be received from the surface syndicate. This was done, the fact was successfully concealed, but brokers prominent on the street claim that negotiations are still in progress, and will finally be carried through by the surface road people.

Beside getting control of the elevated, it is to be the plan of the Metropolitan company to secure the Third avenue cable line and all the roads which it holds under lease. With this accomplished the big syndicate would have a virtual monopoly and could carry out its plans as it saw fit.

The Third avenue line has always been a bitter enemy of the Metropolitan people. This was shown when the franchise of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street cross-town lines were sold recently. The Metropolitan syndicate wanted to buy them in, but the Third avenue road opposed them. As a consequence, the sale was put off from time to time. At last, however, the Metropolitan syndicate triumphed and secured the franchises.

The Third avenue line was hard hit when the Metropolitan syndicate established the Lexington line. It paid from the start, and drew much of its patronage from the persons who had before used the Third avenue line.

Would Third Avenue Road Sell?

Since then the Metropolitan syndicate has gone on increasing its system. The transfer of the control of the Second avenue line to William C. Whitney a few days ago was another step, it is said, in carrying out the original plan. While the property is normally in the hands of Mr. Whitney personally, there is not a street car man who does not expect to see the street car line, the syndicate of the Fourth avenue line was already in the possession of the syndicate. Thus the owners of the Third avenue line find their road hedged in on all sides by the lines of their powerful rival. For this reason it is now believed that the owners of the Third avenue line would not refuse so readily to offer for their road which were once made.

If it secures control of the elevated system the plans of the Metropolitan syndicate are to use that line for long distance travel solely and to run express trains, which will make stops at points not nearer than one mile. In this case the line from the Battery to Harlem would be shortened at least one-half, while the surface cars would be left free to take care of people who desired to make short trips.

ON THAT FATAL CURVE.

List of People Maimed by Careless Broadway Road Motormen.

Following is a list of accidents at "Dead Man's Curve," Fourteenth street and Broadway, which led to the indictment of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by the Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance:

September 23, 1893, Mrs. Jacobs, run down while crossing Broadway, and her feet cut off.

November 2, 1893, cab caught between two cars and crushed; the occupants, a man and a woman, escaped injury.

November 3, 1893, Emma Rocco, of No. 117 Crosby street, sixty-five years old; knocked down and head badly cut.

December 15, 1893, Mrs. Ann Casey, of No. 15 Seventh street; knocked down, chest crushed, two ribs broken and head cut.

January 13, 1894, Baron de Wardener; struck by south-bound car and arm broken.

January 30, 1894, Hart Mantell, of No. 536 East Sixteenth street, driver of mail wagon; run down by a car, thrown from his seat and severely injured.

April 15, 1894, Patrolman Oliver O. Pratt, of the Broadway squad; knocked down while saving a pedestrian and badly injured about the head and back.

May 18, 1894, John H. Betts, of No. 61 Whitehall street; thrown from a car, injured the curve; hand crushed and arm, bruised.

May 24, 1894, George Andrews, of No. 214 West Forty-third street; knocked down and severely injured.

December 2, 1894, John Buckley, of No. 303 Seventh avenue; struck by a car and seriously injured internally.

December 13, 1894, Isaac Hawask, truck driver; run down by a car, thrown from his seat and badly injured.

December 15, 1894, Emanuel Block and Isaac Morgenroth, of No. 342 East Eighteenth street; riding on a truck which was struck by a car, Block's wrist broken and Morgenroth's hips and back injured.

December 30, 1894, Mrs. Ann Leary, of No. 252 Avenue A; knocked down by car and severely cut on head.

January 18, 1895, David Mallard, of No. 320 Greenwich street, truck driver; struck by car, Mallard thrown to the ground and injured and horse killed.

January 22, 1895, Arthur Sharier, of No. 52 Nassau street; caught between two cars and so badly crushed about the hips that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs.

February 13, 1895, Harris Eishirch, of No. 160 Allen street; knocked down and seriously injured.

April 7, 1895, James McCue, cab driver; knocked from his cab and badly hurt.

April 22, 1895, James Kennedy, driver of a cross-town car; struck by a cable car and badly hurt.

November 4, 1895, Edward Thomas, of No. 208 East Thirty-ninth street, driver of an express wagon; struck by a cable car and cut on the head.

November 5, 1895, Howard Thomas; car struck by a car and Thomas thrown to the street and cut on the head.

November 23, 1895, Cross-town car run into by two cable cars; no one seriously hurt.

December 20, 1895, Tomillo Espenosa, of No. 322 East Thirtieth street; thrown from car and his spine severely injured.

December 22, 1895, George Chapin, passenger in a cross-town car that was run into by a cable car; slightly hurt.

December 24, 1895, Edward Stann-

ley; knocked down and his collar bone broken.

February 20, 1896, Mrs. Elizabeth Smiler, of No. 138 West Twenty-third street; knocked down and badly cut on the head.

February 26, 1896; cable car ran into a brewery wagon; many passengers cut by broken glass from the windows.

April 17, 1896, Patrick Canovian, of No. 53 East One Hundred and Sixty-second street; badly hurt in a collision between a cable and a cross-town car.

April 20, 1896; wheel broke on a car as it was rounding the curve; car collided with another and five persons hurt so badly that their wounds were dressed by surgeons called from different hospitals.

April 22, 1896; two empty cars collide; no one hurt.

May 26, 1896, Patrolman Irving Houghstaling, on duty at the crossing; knocked down and his skull fractured while saving two women.

July 3, 1896, Samuel Singer, caught between two cars and badly bruised.

September 10, 1896, Joseph Gillow, of No. 236 East Twenty-fourth street; caught between two cars and fatally injured.

December 18, 1896, Russell Terwilliger, driver of a truck; run down by a car, thrown from his seat and badly hurt.

December 28, 1896, George Griffin, driver of a cab; severely hurt in a collision between his cab and a car; two passengers also hurt.

January 10, 1897, Dennis Fogarty, former sergeant in the detective department; struck by a car while crossing Broadway; skull fractured, and he died next day.

JOURNAL NEWS CONFIRMED.

Continued from First Page.

With such a strong, just and cool-headed Governor as Azcarraga, it is possible that peace is not far distant—a peace that will be assuring to the United States, satisfactory to Cuba and honorable to Spain.

The State Department has been for some time conducting correspondence with the Spanish authorities, negotiating for the release of the imprisoned American citizens. The Department has impressed the fact upon the Spanish Government that if they would release the imprisoned Americans it would go a long way toward allaying the feeling in the United States against Spanish rule in Cuba. State Department officials have been confident that they could persuade the Spanish Government to take this view of the situation, and they have at last succeeded.

The new Governor-General, Don Marcelo De Azcarraga y Palmero, is the present Minister of War, and is also President of the Imperial Council of War, a body composed of the most distinguished Peninsular generals. He is fourth on the list of Spanish lieutenant-generals, and is just above General Weyler in rank. His military career extends over a period of forty-six years. He was Acting Captain-General of Navarre in 1880, and performed similar duties as the military and civil governor of Valencia in 1884, when he put down a formidable rebellion. He was appointed Minister of War in 1890. At the end of two years the Canovian government fell.

but returned to power in 1895, when General Azcarraga again became the head of the War Office.

Azcarraga was born in Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, in 1832. At the age of eighteen he became second lieutenant in

the cavalry, and was sent to Havana. He returned to Madrid in 1854 and entered the War Office, where he was made lieutenant. He received his commission of captain in 1856, and was again sent to Cuba in 1857. He became chief of staff of the Governor-General of Cuba in 1893 and lieutenant-general in 1894.

WEYLER'S QUIET MARCH.

Havana Newspapers Claim His Progress Shows That Pacification Is at Hand.

Havana, Jan. 29.—Newspapers point to Weyler's march from Havana through Matanzas to Santa Clara almost without firing a shot as clear proof that the provinces are on the eve of pacification.

Commenting on proposed reforms and the outlook for peace, El Nacional, the personal organ of the Marquis de Apezteguia, says:

"Spain cannot be expected to put reforms into effect until those in revolt against her authority have been crushed by force of arms."

La Union Constitucional, organ of the Spanish Conservative party, of which Apezteguia is chairman, says:

"Let peace come, but let it come as it should come—through the absolute triumph of Spanish arms and the complete extermination of the rebels. In this way only can peace be lasting."

El Comercio to-day resents criticisms of the Imperial Herald and other Madrid papers upon Weyler's administration and plans as unattractive and evidently inspired by envious and republican demagogues simply to embarrass Premier Canovas and the existing conservative government.



GOV. GEN. — MARCELO — AZCARRAGA



—FRANCISCO ROMERO—



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MARQUIS DE APEZTEGUIA

Principal Characters in the Deposition Drama of Butcher Weyler.

LEXOW STRIKES A SNAG.

Failed in His Attempt to Get Trust Information Which Was Given in Confidence.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Senator Lexow's committee to investigate the trusts held a meeting to-day which lasted fifteen minutes and at which nothing was accomplished except the formulation of a letter to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, asking for all information bearing upon the subjects of trusts in the possession of the Commissioner.

No one could have been more surprised than was Commissioner John T. McDonough when he received this communication. He said he could give no information on this subject; that he was not qualified to speak on trusts, and that he had no means of knowing which of the corporations making returns to him are trusts. As a matter of fact, Mr. McDonough's information has been received with the strict assurance that it will be treated confidentially. His report shows, for instance, that the gas companies of the State during the last five years show an average rate of earnings of 152 per cent on the cost of production, and an average rate of wages of 32 per cent on the cost of production, but he cannot specify the companies from which he has received reports.

The committee is in a haze of uncertainty as to what it should do. It must report an anti-trust bill by March 1, and all Mr. Lexow knew to-day was that the committee would meet again on Tuesday.

He expressed the hope that a public hearing in New York could be held on next Thursday. The Senator left for New York to-night and may get some light on the subject when he drops in at No. 40 Broadway to-morrow.

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DEPEW GETS A HARD FALL.

Muscles of His Right Arm So Severely Wrenched That He Will Not Recover for a Month.

Dr. Channey M. Depew discovered yesterday that he was suffering from a lame right arm, the result of a bad fall which he sustained the day before. In his own cheerful way he described the accident when seen at his home, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, last night. He said:

"It was all because I tried to be at two places at the same time. I had two meetings to attend, both in progress at the same hour. From a meeting of the Trunk Line Association in the Central Building, on Liberty street, I was hurrying to another meeting in Wall street. I must have been travelling at the rate of eight miles an hour when my feet suddenly shot out from under me, and the 180 pounds that I represent struck the sidewalk directly in front of the Borel Building, at No. 115 Broadway. I thought my arm was broken. I was unable to get up until a number of men came to my assistance. I found then that I could still walk, and went on to the other meeting. To-day I had to consult a physician, who said that no bones were broken, but that I had wrenched the muscles of my arm badly near the shoulder. It will be a month, possibly, before the pain is entirely gone."

Dr. Depew is unable to lift his right hand or arm above the shoulder, and has suffered considerably from the injury, although he has not allowed it to prevent his attending to business.

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SOPHIE BARRISON A COUNTESS?

Bernstorff's Mutilated Marriage Record in the Almanach de Gotha.

LAST NAMES OMITTED.

Shows That the German Nobleman Wedded a Person Called "Sophie" in London.

THEY ELOPED FROM BERLIN.

Friends Followed Them to the English Capital to Prevent a Wedding and Have Denied That It Took Place.

Count William Bernstorff, of the German nobility, who eloped from Berlin to London with Sophie Barrison, of "sister" fame, appears now to have married the woman. The latest issue of the Almanach de Gotha, which contains a complete registry of the European nobility, was received yesterday, bearing date of January 1, 1897. In that portion devoted to the Bernstorff family tree is recorded this second marriage of Count William.

Second marriage on January 20, 1895, in London, to Sophie — nee — (Kyritz).

The elopement of the Count a couple of years ago with a Sophie Barrison created a tremendous sensation in royal and theatrical circles, but the friends of the nobleman always maintained that he did not marry the woman. They characterized the affair as an ordinary one, of the kind common among certain classes of the nobility, and insisted that Sophie and the Count did not wed, and that they soon separated after the usual fashion.

First Instance of an Omission.

But the evidence offered by the Almanach de Gotha is almost indisputable, and this is the first instance wherein the name of the woman married to any member of a royal family was ever omitted from the registry. No reason is given for this, but Count Bernstorff or some of his family have put a slight upon his bride, "Sophie" may or may not be Sophie Barrison, and the "nee" is equally mystifying to readers of the Almanach de Gotha. Kyritz is the ancestral

home of the Count, and its connection with the mysterious Sophie is puzzling.

Nine pages of the Almanach in fine type are devoted to the record of the Bernstorff family, and in no other instance does a dash stand for the name of a lady wedded to a noble scion of the house of Bernstorff, whose births, deaths and marriages are faithfully recorded from the year 1716.

Bernstorff's Record All There.

Frederick William Otto Richard Fortunio Albrecht Bernstorff is the third son of his father, born December 8, 1853, at Naples, Italy. His father, who was German ambassador to London, died in that city in 1873. The Count is a Knight of the German Cross and was a First Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian army. He was compelled to resign his commission because of the escape with Sophie Barrison.

The first marriage of the Count occurred in Berlin on February 15, 1875, when he wedded the Baroness Agusta of Gintebund. They were divorced in July, 1880. On account of some trouble growing out of a duel, the Count was forced to emigrate to America. He invested his capital in a Florida orange plantation. The venture proved a failure, and the Countess, much disgruntled, returned to Europe. From thence growing the Count drifted into the champagne business as drummer for a wine house. Then he accepted a position as teacher in a New York riding academy. A quarrel with his employers lost him this job, and for a time the nobleman was in dire distress. He was on the point of leaving the country, but the intervention of a friend secured him work as a journalist, in which capacity he earned money enough to carry him to Europe.

Nothing much was heard of Bernstorff until, about two years ago, he joined fortunes with Sophie Barrison. The noble family was much shocked, and the German Embassy at London was notified from Berlin to refuse the Count a marriage license.

Rumors of a Payment.

Count Percy, a brother of the infatuated nobleman, accompanied by attaches of the German Court, followed the eloping couple and induced Count Willie. It is said, to abandon the idea of marriage by paying the girl a handsome sum of money. The wife of the Count was much shocked, and the German Embassy at London was notified from Berlin to refuse the Count a marriage license.

But now comes the Almanach de Gotha, indisputable, reliable and looked upon by the nobility almost as the Gospel itself, with "Count Bernstorff married to Sophie — nee —"

Miss Barrison has always denied that she is the wife of the Count.

WIFE NO. 2 IS A NEW YORK WOMAN.

Bigamous Englishman Now Said to Be Living in This City.

DESERTED HIS LEGAL WIFE.

He Came Here for a Holiday and Married a Rich Widow Well Known in Society.

TO BE PROSECUTED BY NO. 1.

The Abandoned Woman Will Bring Suit in a Local Court. She Was Left Penniless.

London, Jan. 29.—The following curious story was published here this morning:

Within a few weeks bigamy proceedings will be taken in New York, which will cause considerable of a sensation in society circles on both sides of the Atlantic.

Some five years ago a gentleman "rauker," who was afterward promoted to a sergeantship in a regiment stationed at Cairo, became enamored of an English lady's maid and married her. Soon afterward he inherited a considerable sum of money and purchased his discharge and returned with his wife to England, where he lived as a gentleman and moved in good society.

Eighteen months ago he went to the United States for a holiday, and after a short time neglected to correspond with his wife. All her efforts to trace him were unavailing until last Summer she saw him walking in the Strand.

He eluded her by jumping into a cab, but she afterwards discovered he had been residing with a woman in a fashionable hotel.

Further inquiries revealed that he had married a New York widow well known in society and reputed to be worth a million and a half.

He is at present believed to be in New York and proceedings are being taken by the deserted wife who has been left almost penniless.

OPPOSE ALASKAN TREATY.

Draft Olney Will Transmit to the Senate Is Sure to Meet with Unfavorable Action.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A rough draft of a treaty on the Alaskan boundary between the United States and Great Britain, which Secretary Olney will transmit to the Senate in a few days to meet some objections to and assist in the ratification of the general arbitration treaty, has been made, but as it stands it will not be entirely satisfactory to the Senate, because it takes into consideration only that portion of the boundary marked by the 141st meridian.

It does not provide for a determination of the limit of British possessions on the Southwest from Mount St. Elias to Portland Channel, which is now indefinitely held to run ten marine leagues from the coast. The British measure the ten leagues from the outer extremities of islands, shoals and headlands, while Americans contend that it should be measured from the inner shore line of the mainland. Therein lays a vital difference, which, unless settlement is provided for, will yet provoke a serious difficulty.

According to the treaty now being prepared, the Alaskan dispute is excepted from the general arbitration treaty, and is to be made the subject of a special investigation by a joint commission.

The purpose is to determine in part the actual boundary mentioned in the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Russia of March 1867, ending to the Russian possessions in North America; also of the treaty of February, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, defining the northern part of the boundary line between the respective possessions.

OLNEY URGES HARMON ON.

Wants the Supreme Court of the United States to Pass on the Case of the Three Friends.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Attorney-General Harmon has prepared a petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up for review by the Supreme Court the case of the Three Friends, the alleged filibustering steamer In the petition, the Attorney-General says:

The question involved in this case is whether the words "colony, district or people" in section 6283, R. S., are confined in application to political bodies whose belligerency has been formally recognized, the Three Friends having been fitted out and armed in aid of the present insurrection in Cuba, which insurrection is sufficiently notorious and extensive to have received the attention of the Government of this country for nearly two years past, although the insurgents have not received any recognition of belligerency.

Unlawful, conspiring to aid the Cuban insurrectionists, endangering the honor and dignity of the United States, are continually in preparation, and it is of great importance that the construction of the statutes intended to preserve the neutral and pacific relations of the United States should be settled as early as possible.

For these reasons the Secretary of State has requested that application be made at once for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the Circuit Court. The Attorney-General, concerning this case, and believing the present to be one of exceptional cases which warrant the issuance of such a writ without awaiting the decision of the lower appellate Court, respectfully presents this application.